

LADIES' DAY THE HOTTEST AND THE LAST.

Track at Its Best This Afternoon and the Sweltering Spectators Are Having Fine Sport, or Would Have if the Weather Permitted of Comfort.

Attendance on the Fourth and Last Day Exceeds Expectations, and Includes a Large Proportion of the Fair Sex—Entries For the Free-For-All Pace—Records of the Horses—Scenes in the Grand Stand and on the Track.

His Hints Required to Determine Where First Money in the 2:17 Pace Shall Go—Jessie L. Finally Wins with 2:15 1/2, the Best Time in the Race—Cuckoo Has an Easy Time Thrice in Taking First in the 2:22 Pace—To-day's Closing Program—The Inadequate Transportation Facilities.

HOME-STRETCH VICTORS YESTERDAY.

- 2:30 Trot—DOT L, FIRST; EDGEWOOD, SECOND.
- 2:17 Pace—JESSIE L, FIRST; ALEX DUMAS, SECOND.
- 2:22 Pace—CUCKOO, FIRST; PRINCE ECHO, SECOND.

SUMMARY.

2:17 Pace, Purses \$500—	4	5	1	1	3	1
Jessie L, b m	4	5	1	1	3	1
Alexander Dumas, b m	3	1	2	3	3	1
Alvin Swift, br m	5	0	6	3	1	3
Lady Vic, b m	7	4	3	5	7	0
Shoo Fly Gyp, br m	6	7	6	4	7	0
Shoo Fly Gyp, br m	3	4	5	6	4	7
J K, b m	3	3	5	5	5	5
Time—2:15 1/2, 2:16 1/2, 2:16 1/2, 2:17 1/2, 2:17 1/2.						
2:30 Trot, Purses \$600—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dot L, b m	1	1	1	1	1	1
Edgewood, g m	2	3	3	3	3	3
Monte K, ch m	3	9	4	3	3	3
Monte K, ch m	3	9	4	3	3	3
Billy D, b m	4	7	5	4	7	5
Shoo Fly Gyp, br m	6	7	6	7	6	7
Orlando, ch m	9	6	6	9	6	6
Tommy Lee, b m	10	8	8	10	8	8
Black Joe, blk g	7	6	7	7	6	7
Time—2:15 1/2, 2:16 1/2, 2:16 1/2.						

of 2:15 1/2. Wilson showed just what Floral Boy was capable of, driving the beauty under the wire at a twenty gait and finishing in that time.

But there were other surprises in the regular events of the day. In the 2:30 trot there was a big field of horses, and Jessie L went begging at 5 to 1, but won the race in straight heats with ease, never being headed. Tommy Lee and Billy D, the favorites, finished outside of the money.

In the 2:17 pace Jessie L found few buyers at 4 to 1, while the favorite brought even money. The old blind stallion, Shoo Fly Gyp, went the first heat to get a mark, and got 2:15 1/2—within half a second the fastest heat of the year—but was distanced in the fifth heat.

2:30 Trot, Purses \$600—
Dot L, b m 1 1 1 1 1 1
Edgewood, g m 2 3 3 3 3 3
Monte K, ch m 3 9 4 3 3 3
Monte K, ch m 3 9 4 3 3 3
Billy D, b m 4 7 5 4 7 5
Shoo Fly Gyp, br m 6 7 6 7 6 7
Orlando, ch m 9 6 6 9 6 6
Tommy Lee, b m 10 8 8 10 8 8
Black Joe, blk g 7 6 7 7 6 7
Time—2:15 1/2, 2:16 1/2, 2:16 1/2.

2:22 Pace, Purses \$700.
Shoo Fly Gyp, br m 1 1 1 1 1 1
Frankie Mohr, ch m 4 2 3 4 2 3
Glen J, b m 3 7 7 3 7 7
Venture, ch m 6 3 4 6 3 4
Blond F, ch m 5 3 3 5 3 3
Mabel Flood, ch m 7 4 5 7 4 5
Jack O'Leary, b m 8 6 6 8 6 6
Huck Shiel, b m 3 6 6 3 6 6
Time—2:15 1/2, 2:16 1/2, 2:16 1/2.

SWELTERING THOUSANDS TO-DAY.

Splendid Location of the Track—Great Expectations Aroused.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

RACE TRACK, INDIANAPOLIS, July 22.

VEN I the 3,000 spectators were between the tropics they could hardly have suffered more from heat than they did this afternoon at the race track. To the great surprise of every body the Monon has improved its wretched service, and trains come out like the wind, consequently the passengers get off the trains cool. But the pace that was set by the ladies brought all to the steps of the amphitheater covered with perspiration. The track this afternoon was in the best possible condition, and bets have been made that 2:15 or better would be made in the free-for-all pace. There seems to be but little doubt that Oxman can accomplish this feat if he goes at all. Still Oxman is eccentric, and may be distanced. The same judges and timers will officiate to-day as in previous days.

This is ladies' day. Any one would know it simply by the fact that fully one-half of the spectators are ladies. The amphitheater looks like a mammoth floral display. At the east end there is a very large display of floral decorations. In the center there is a stretch of bare heads and hugging hats, and then farther to the west another lambent sea of flowery bonnets. The carriage drives are filled and the portico of the pagoda is bristling with light parasols.

The buildings on the grounds are all to be completed by August 20, according to the contracts under which they are being erected. The Water Works plant will soon be finished, and by the time the State Fair is held, it is promised, everything about the grounds will be absolutely complete.

The horses have been called for the 2:35 trot. Car is selling favorite, and is sold out bringing even money against the field. The start is being delayed by the unresponsiveness of some of the starters, which is a source of apprehension, as broken heats are feared. The pools for the free-for-all pace have been made, but popular judgment leans to Telegram as a favorite. Kissel's Dallas and Oxman have many friends.

YESTERDAY'S RACES REVIEWED.

The Favorites and the Winners—Spectators Scarcely Related Travelers.

A little rain would have been a relief to the six thousand spectators in the grand stand of the new mile track yesterday afternoon. Between 1 and 2 o'clock dark clouds hid the sun and prevented rain, but a strong wind came up behind them and the storm was sent far to the northeast. Old Sol, when his mask was off, seemed to take the greatest delight in shooting his fiery rays through the interstices in the unfinished amphitheater and reddening the noses and cheeks of the patient "stayers" for every heat. About 4 o'clock he headed right through the west end of the pavilion and for the remainder of the program everybody perspired. When the last heat of the unfinished 2:30 pace was called there were 3,000 people in the amphitheater who bought as readily as a starving populace would buy bread. Nobody thought hopefully of Freeland, who had won two heats Wednesday after dusk, and everybody, when it was found out that Congress would have to give his seat to Elmer Boy to Sam Wilson, went to back the favorite. But Freeland was a great surprise. Winning the day previous in 2:27, he was thought to be at his speed, but the time in which he finished yesterday astonished even his owner. Nearly every horse that has marched the new track has lowered its mark, and Freeland left the heat yesterday with a record

made a bad break at the quarter, far back. Down the home stretch the driver of Dumas made a great attempt to defeat Swift. Swift won the heat from Dumas by one length, Jessie L third. Time—2:17 1/2.

Sixth Heat—According to rule only three horses are allowed to start. By the time the quarter is reached Alvin Swift has the best of it by one length, Dumas back three lengths. In going to the half, Swift breaks and Jessie L goes to the front and leads by three lengths at three-quarter pole, Swift second. Jessie L. wins the heat and race. Time—2:19 1/2.

THE 2:30 TROT.
First Heat—This class brought out the largest field of the week. Ten starters. Puck drew the pole, Dot L second, Tommy third. Dot L immediately went to the front and led to the quarter with Monte K second on a break, Edgewood third, Billy D fourth and Tommy fifth. Dot L widened the gap through out the mile while the positions remained unchanged, except Edgewood, who moved up to second position at the distance flag. Dot L won by six lengths in a top with Edgewood second, Monte K third, Billy D fourth. Time—2:21 1/2.

DRIVER THROWN, BUT THE RACE GOES ON.
Second Heat—This was a repetition of the first heat, as Dot L took the lead and never headed, with Edgewood second, and Glen Mary, who was fifth in the first heat, finishing third. Near the distance stand Black Jo, who was last, fell and threw his driver over him; distanced. Time—2:23 1/2.

Third Heat—Dot L showed that she clearly outclassed the field, and won the last heat and race, with Puck second and Edgewood third. Time—2:21 1/2.

2:22 PACE.
First Heat—Eight horses started, with Mabel Flood at the pole, while Maud P was the favorite. By the time the quarter is reached Venture shows in front and holds the lead until the distance stand is reached, where she breaks, with Clara J second and Cuckoo, Prince Echo, Jack Shiel and Maud P coming fast.

Jessie L won the race. The field won regularly yesterday, favorites going under. Maud P bringing almost even money in the 2:22 pace; Cuckoo, who sold 2 to 1, taking the race in straight heats, finding opposition from one but Prince Echo and Clara J. The finish of the last heat between Echo and Cuckoo was so close that the judges announced their decision. Nell's black horse got under the wire a nose ahead, leaving second money to Echo.

One-third of the spectators stayed for the full program yesterday, which is more than was done on the previous days. Many had cause to regret it, however, as the Monon had but one train, which became full early, and half the ten thousand who stayed till the end had to wait at the gate for the train to come back.

The last race was finished at 7:30, but it was nearly 9 o'clock before the train was at the Union Station.

YESTERDAY'S CONCLUSIONS.

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After Freeland won the last heat of the 2:30 pace, the first heat won yesterday, the regular day's program was introduced. The events were as follows:

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HORSES IN TO-DAY'S HEATS.

Two Trotting Matches and a Free-For-All Race.

The free-for-all pace this afternoon will probably have six starters. The first entry—Kissel's Dallas—is owned and driven by C. Fred Kissel, of this city. He has a record of 2:17 1/2, made at Terre Haute last fall, where he won the two-thousand-dollar purse in the 2:23 class. He started eighteen times last year and won ten races and a place in five, which stamps him as more than an average race-horse. Kissel states that the horse has not been in the best condition of late, but it is anticipated that he will be found in the play.

The next horse is the chestnut gelding Telegram (record 2:14), entered and driven by Sam Fuller. He started

was a fight from the half to within eighty yards of the wire between Alvin Swift and Alexander Dumas for second place. The clip was too fast for Swift and he broke badly, finishing third, Dumas second. Time 2:16 1/2.

Fifth Heat—After they got the word Jessie L broke, while Dumas went to the front and led to the half, with Swift second, who collared him and marched to the front, with Jessie L third, who had come very fast from the quarter. When the three-quarter is reached Swift leads Dumas by one length, with Jessie L third and Shoo Fly, who



GETTING TIPS ON THE HEAT.

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this year. Lee H. record, 2:14 1/2; J K, 2:15 1/2; and Major Wonder, 2:13 1/2. Alexander Dumas was second, with a clip with the horses described above. A field of horses whose records and speed are so evenly matched should furnish one of the best races of the week.

Track and Grounds To Be Improved.
Members of the State Board of Agriculture are pleased with the new racetrack on the Fair grounds. They say that when the fact that the track is "brand" new—hardly completed, in truth—is considered, the records made upon it are remarkable. Twenty thousand dollars in purses will be offered for the races during State Fair week. "Before that time all the high ground in the track will be removed, so that a man sitting on the lowest seat in the grandstand, can see the horses' feet from start to finish," said Secretary Bagley this morning.

The 2:35 Trot To-Day.
The first heat of the 2:35 trot opened with new starters, Car having the pole and still selling even against the field. Walker had a time getting the word. Car sets the pace and never headed, with Sunlight second until within a few feet of the wire, when he broke, and Bay State Morgan, Billy D and Pretty Belle, who have had a fight throughout the mile for place finishing well-bunched, with Billy D on a break. Car wins the heat, Bay State Morgan second, Billy D third. Time—36 1/2, 1:12, 1:45 1/2, 2:23 1/2.

The News Race Extra.
The News will have an extra after the races to-day, announcing the results in detail.

A SUCCESSOR TO HANNA.

Chairman Gowdy Arrives and Calls a Meeting of the Committee.

Chairman Gowdy, of the Republican State central committee, is in the city again after an absence of several days. He was asked, this morning, concerning the party organization in the Twelfth District. "I have called a meeting of the district committee for next Wednesday at 11 o'clock, to elect a successor to H. C. Hanna on the State committee," Chairman Gowdy said. "I notice that a F. Wayne man, quoted in The News yesterday, speaks of James B. Harper, of that city, as a suitable successor to Mr. Hanna. I was glad to see that the party was not so much divided on the question for the position. He is a warm friend of the Harrison administration, and yet has the friendship and confidence of the Republicans who are not friendly to the administration. He is a bright lawyer, and makes a good political speech also. If he will accept the place he will make a first-class State committee man."

Chairman Gowdy said that the only reason why Hanna gave for his retirement from the committee was the pressure of his private business. The selection of Harper to succeed Hanna, the chairman added, would very soon bring harmony into the Republican ranks of Allen county. He said that the appointment received from Judge Chapin is not understood. It came from Attorney-General Miller, and not from the President, he continued, and its duties will be completed in a few weeks.

The People's Party's Strength.
The People's party is said to be strongest and to have its most effective organization in Tipton county. This of course refers only to Indiana. After Tipton, Ripley county is said to be the best organized for the party in the State. From inquiries made of well-informed members of the Republican and Democratic parties the conclusion is reached that those parties will probably suffer about the same from the defection of votes to the People's organization. That party which, in the past, has been counted especially if it has been in power for a number of years, is likely to suffer most in that particular county. As the ninety-two counties are exactly half Democratic and half Republican, any prediction that one or the other party in the State will suffer most from the People's party is purely in the realm of conjecture. Knox county, which was chosen as the place for the opening of the campaign by General Weaver and other leaders of the new party, is said to be "full" of voters who were Republicans or Democrats a year ago, but who are now shouting for Weaver.

Campaign Literature.
Both Republican and Democratic State central committees are distributing large quantities of campaign literature. The greater part of it on both sides deals with the tariff. The silver question being out of the way, the one great issue is to be the tariff, both sides agree, and the campaign of education is fairly begun. The literature consists mainly of speeches for the party in the State. The Democratic committee is circulating the speeches of the Democratic party and its members have been chosen as the place for the opening of the campaign by General Weaver and other leaders of the new party, is said to be "full" of voters who were Republicans or Democrats a year ago, but who are now shouting for Weaver.

Shoemaker's Observations.
Theodore Shoemaker, of Union City, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was in the city to-day. He made a speech at New Albany at the Third district convention yesterday. He says the outlook for the Republican cause is flattering. He believes from his observations that the Republicans will carry Indiana this fall by a larger majority than that of 1883. Mr. Shoemaker declares that in nominating Prof. W. W. Borden, of New Albany, for Congress, the Republicans have chosen a man who will "wipe out" much or all of the 3,000 majority which has heretofore made Jason Brown's district reliably Democratic.

Announced by a Cambridge Man.
At noon, as Joseph Schmidt was going home, Thomas McMann, of Cambridge City, assaulted him at State and Washington streets. Schmidt was knocked down with a stone and painfully hurt. Sergeant Barlow stated McMann for assault with battery, with intent to kill, and Schmidt for plain assault and battery.

Judge Baker and the Federal Court.
Judge Baker, of the United States District Court, went home to Elkhart to-day, and does not expect to return until the 1st of September. With the exception of now and then a preliminary hearing before a commissioner, there will be nothing going on in the court until the Judge's return.

Fish Stories and the Review Board.
The members of the board of review sat around an old fish stories to-day, and heard no witnesses until late this afternoon. To-morrow the Gas Company and two or three other large corporations will be heard.

House-Mover Killed.
(Special to The Indianapolis News.)
LAPORTE, July 22.—Chas. Enler, a laborer of this city, was killed this morning at Waterford, this county, while assisting in moving a house. He leaves a family.

New Grades of Grain.
At the noon call of the Board of Trade to-day it was decided that the "rain" inspectors hereafter should make two new grades—No. 4 red wheat and No. 3 mixed oats.

FOREIGN NEWS BY CABLE.

THE CHOLERA SPREADING IN AND AROUND MOSCOW.

The Venezuelan Muddle—Reports of Bloodshed—More Charges of Crookedness Against Palacios—Other Foreign News of Interest.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—Six cases of cholera and four deaths have occurred at Kolonna, sixty-three miles from Moscow. Two deaths have occurred in a village near Moscow, and two within Moscow. Few of the principal merchants intend to leave for the south, and the cholera is increasing at Saratoff. The death-rate at Samara is higher, but with a fewer number of cases. At Astrakhan there is a decrease in mortality.

The Venezuelan muddle.
NEW YORK, July 22.—The Herald's Caracas dispatch says: Two sloops, carrying arms and provisions to the revolutionary general, Mora, have been captured off the coast of the coast guard. Advice has been received by the Minister of War of a battle at the head of the Manzanares river, in which General Luján was defeated. Gen. Monagas, commander of the government forces, and candidate for President, has arrived in Caracas. Large bodies of government troops have arrived in Barcelona, and

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\$15—To New York and Return—\$15
Via the Pennsylvania line from Indianapolis.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

At The News Building,

No. 30 West Washington Street.

Entered as the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind.,

as second-class matter.

Make all drafts, checks and postoffice orders payable to the order of, and address all communications to

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Editorial Rooms, 675 Business Office, 161

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1892.

VACATION TIME.

Persons absent from the city during the summer months can have The Indianapolis News sent to them for 10c per week, post-paid, the address being changed as often as desired.

THE SATURDAY NEWS.

The ripeness of the year may be said to be reflected in The News as those who view its laden columns to-morrow will see. There will be a wealth of material from grave to gay, from general to local interest, for old and young. The first of a new series of the famous "Uncle Remus" stories, by Joel Chandler Harris, will appear. It tells of "Brer Bear and the Honey Orchard," and "Brer Rabbit is there, keeping his eye on 'Brer Bear'." The woman's department will be replete with uncommonly interesting descriptions and illustrations. "Canoeing Up To Date" is an interesting account of a seasonable pastime. "Our Vice-Presidents," prettily illustrated, tells the story of men who have occupied the "honorable place." The commercial travelers are accounted for with fish news, interesting stories, an illustrated biography, and an announcement of particular interest to every commercial traveler in Indiana. Myron W. Reed will preach to his larger congregation of The News's readers in a forceful sermon. Among the articles of special local interest will be the first of two on floral Indianapolis—a profusely illustrated story of the conservatories and the vast extent and attainments of the flower-growing industry here. "How Soda Fountains are Charged" is an account that ought especially to interest the "summer girl." "Which any Camp Grounds" will be photographed and described. The Women's Prison and Girls' Reformatory as rebuilt since the fire and ready for formal dedication to its uses will appear in a graphic recital. In addition, of course, there will be a full measure of all city news, gathered by The News's bright young men, not to mention the special cablegram that gives the weekly summary of Europe's doings, and the reports from all over our own country.

No Change At Homestead.

There is virtually no change in the situation at Homestead. The troops hold the town. The locked-out workmen are not seeking to go back on the terms that Frick offers. The mills are not starting with new men. Frick and his lieutenants have fixed several times when the works would surely be running—but they do not run. They have declared over and over again that large numbers of the men would come back when the mills were ready to start, but the men stand out. They have asserted that it was the easiest thing in the world to get all the new men they wanted, but all reports say that despite brave shows of activity by starting the fires here and there about the works, the new men really would hardly suffice for a respectable corporal's guard. Even these have to be boarded and lodged inside the works, under the protection of the militia's rifles, and within range of the Gatling guns.

Great hopes were raised in the men's bosoms yesterday by the fact that Governor Patton had a long conference with President Weiss and Attorney Brennan, of the Amalgamated Association. Something, it was thought, must come of this. But there is no indication, as yet, that the conference had any practical significance. The Governor before leaving for Harrisburg to-day said no change would be made.

Frick shows no signs of an intention to act in harmony with the principles so clearly set forth by Mr. Carnegie. Far from that, he appears to be more unyielding, more determined in his own policy than ever. He has now given orders for the eviction of a number of Hungarian laborers' families from the company's houses. How long is this situation to continue? It must grow better soon, or it will surely grow worse. The State can not indefinitely make Homestead an armed camp. It is a thousand pities that the pacific doctrines, the wise teachings, the kindly principles of Andrew Carnegie, philosopher, can not be put into effect in settling the troubles of Andrew Carnegie, steel-maker, with his workmen.

Honoring the Dead—None Forgotten.

When the civil war called Indiana's sons to arms they were mustered into regiments, the numbering of which began at "six." Why? In that war Indiana was represented by 157 regiments and 25 batteries, but the first regiment was No. 6. Were there not five regiments preceding it? So, are they to be like the lost tribes of Israel, their record a blank, their fate unknown? Did they deserve the State? Are they to be driven from our war monument as unworthy? These five regiments were made up of honorable men, who rallied to their country's call without any compulsion of the draft, or inducement of bounty. In their ranks were no conscripts nor any tempted there by huge money prizes. They were glorious young fellows who sprang to the front, some of them to their death, as to a bridal. And on their memory has been left one of the most unjust accusations that ever marred brave men. Read Lord Wallace's address, telling the story of Jeff Davis's false accusation which Indiana, with besotted indifference, has left unrefuted. And now, as if the spirit of the arch traitor had descended on this community, we find a partisan newspaper and a few greedy egotists clamoring that the memory of these men shall be left unconsidered, their existence ignored. The 157 regiments in the civil war are to be honored, but the first five regiments that the State ever had—with never a conscript nor a bounty-bought recruit in their ranks—are to be ignored, driven into the limbo of forgetfulness, their names and deeds covered with shameful silence. Is it not

a monstrous proposition? Did ever brave soldiers act so before? Indiana will not, we affirm, become the unique illustration of such a degrading thing. The people of Indiana who are building this monument will do it for the honor and fame of their soldiers. The enormous egotism, the greedy vanity of a few inspired by the staffed patriotism of a partisan newspaper, which would pervert the people's monument to their soldiers to be a sectional shaft, glorifying some only, will not prevail. "Lord, bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife; us four and no more," is not going to be the epitaph of this monument.

Stop the Gambling.

The gambling at the race track should be stopped. Its presence tells of a distinct breach of faith as to the establishment of the racing interests. The managers of those interests are not too soon nor too palpably set themselves aright in this matter. They should put a stop to this gambling. That a stop will be put to it we have no manner of doubt. If other forces do the job they may not do it so nicely as the managers of the race course, but they will do it thoroughly. It is possible to have a reputable race track. It is also, as we have seen, easily possible to have a disreputable one. Just let it alone, apparently, and the degrading and disgraceful adjuncts will spring up like toadstools. The whole rotten growth should be cleaned out at once and for all time. We can have racing interests here that will have the solid support of the town; or we can have an attempt to have them that will meet the solid opposition of the moral forces of this community in a way that will make their existence a burden and not improbably cut them off in their bloom. We threaten nothing: we are stating simply an opinion based upon a long acquaintance, and we think, a thorough knowledge of the temper, pluck and persistence of the influential forces of Indianapolis. These have been played with, deceived by the supporters of the racing interests. The clean and legitimate conduct that was promised in this behalf has not been forthcoming. There are several popular ways and degrees to the situation in which we invite the attention of those most concerned:

A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse.

"A stitch in time saves nine."

"To give a man a hint is not always necessary to kick him down stairs."

The British Situation.

While full returns of the parliamentary election in the United Kingdom have not yet been received, it is certain that the anti-Conservative majority, made up of Liberals, anti-Parnellites, Parnellites and Laborists, will be not far from fifty. Various rumors are afloat that the Queen will refuse to summon Mr. Gladstone to form a ministry; that Lord Salisbury will meet Parliament in August, court a vote showing lack of confidence and appeal a second time to the electors; and that strong pressure from America will be brought to bear to induce the Parnellites members to reject any Home-rule bill which Mr. Gladstone may put forward. But these reports win small credence. At the proper time Mr. Gladstone will doubtless be called upon to form a Cabinet and to assume control of the government. But there is anything but plain sailing in sight for the grand old man.

While the Liberals have not won the large success they had hoped for, there has been a substantial popular victory in the country as a whole for the principle of Home-rule for Ireland. That was almost the sole issue emphasized in the election manifestos of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour. The new Parliament was elected on that question. For the Liberals and the various factions making up the anti-Conservative forces, there was an aggregate popular majority of the votes cast of something like 200,000. We have not the detailed figures at hand, so it is impossible to say as yet whether the Home-rule idea had a majority of the votes in England, Scotland and Wales. If so, it was probably small, and in that case the Conservatives can argue plausibly that leaving Ireland, the interested party, out of account, the British electorate has not given a clearly decisive mandate on the Home-rule question. This will fortify the Lords in rejecting any Home-rule measure the House might be able to pass.

But Mr. Gladstone's majority is of such a character that it may be extremely difficult to form a bill that can survive the attacks it will be sure to provoke in the House—the fierce opposition of the Conservatives; the bitter criticisms of the Unionists, headed by the astute Chamberlain; and the denunciation of the Ulster men. Besides, one can not be sure of what the Irish Home-rulers themselves may do. They are uncertain, coy, and hard to please, and they are no longer dominated and controlled by one masterful spirit, as they used to be when Mr. Parnell's word was accepted as final and conclusive.

Moreover, the Irish Parnellites are not in an amiable frame of mind, and may perforce prefer mischief to meekly acting with the other Irish members on the dominant question. The five Laborists, too, are a doubtful quantity. They have already announced their intention of sitting on the Conservative side of the House—which is not reassuring.

In view of all these facts, it looks rather equally for a speedy settlement of the Home-rule question by the new Parliament. It will take all of Mr. Gladstone's great powers as a parliamentary tactician to hold his majority together and to keep it in harmonious working order. He may consider it the part of prudence to postpone for a time the introduction of the Home-rule measure, much as his heart is set on carrying that through at once, while other reforms on the Liberal program, such as the "one man one vote" scheme, reform of the registry laws, of the laws relating to rural labor, and the extension of the powers of the new County Councils, are granted precedence. But there is danger in this course of rousing the hostility of the Irish contingent, which is excitedly impatient for Home-rule. At the same time such a course would lay the Liberals open to the charge on the part of the Conservatives of lack of courage, which would be hard to bear and hard to answer. From every point of view the situation seems to be full of difficulties. The age of Mr. Gladstone is an ever present factor in all calculations, while Balfour, Goschen and Chamberlain, not to men-

tion Lord Randolph Churchill, as leaders of the opposition, will be sure to let no point of vantage escape. They can be counted on to make things extremely interesting for the new Cabinet, whatever policy it may attempt to carry through.

By the way, what became of Salisbury's "fair-trade" dealer put forth in May during the Parliamentary elections? Again at Hastings, made his "last stand" in a fashion that has been very cheering to certain Americans—won him recognition, so to say, in the Minneapolis platform. The speech was a kind of nine days'—no, not so long as that—wonder in England. People and papers talked about it with feeble interest and amazement with anything but an encouraging smile. The Premier himself seemed quick to see that his poverty did not, as the vulgar say, "catch on." He did not even so much as hint of it in his "Manifesto to the Electors of the United Kingdom." None of the electioneering speeches, so far as we have observed, either by Lord Salisbury or any of his lieutenants, made any allusion to the Hastings pronouncement. The Hastings idea appears to have been very quickly interred. Over it we can imagine its great author sadly picturing the quaint old baby epitaph: "It is so soon that I am gone for, I wonder what I began for."

Our superior British friends never tire of painting dreadful pictures of the low state of politics and the rowdiness of political methods in "the States," as they will call this great and glorious Union. But an American political campaign, even in the most besighted portions of the country, and at its most heated stage, may be scrutinized in vain for any such brutalities, vulgarities, indignities, lawless rioting and general rowdiness, as were every day occurrences during the British parliamentary campaign. For a meeting to be held in public on taking the Premier'ship. It will be remembered that when a member of Parliament accepts a Cabinet position he is required to resign his seat and seek a re-election from his constituency. Of course, when a man has been elected by an overwhelming majority in the first instance his second election is not contested by the opposition. The case of Mr. Gladstone, if the Conservatives make a contest, it will be principally, if not solely, for the purpose of annoying or worrying the great leader. All which seems rather small business for grown men and decent politicians to us on this side of the water.

The Democrats did not go to the towering Rocky Mountains for a chairman. The more lowly Alleghenies were good enough for them. In William B. Harris they have secured an able, intelligent and resourceful leader. He has long been the respected leader of his party in Pennsylvania. He brings to his new post ample experience, with enthusiasm and hearty loyalty to the principles and candidates of his party. Mr. Sheerin, the secretary, is too well known to need any word. Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt is a prominent and highly respected New York financier, who has filled many public posts well. He is a member of the Tammany Society—of the kid-glove element, which has never wholly been lacking in the ancient wigwag.

The hardworking little newboys will be sustained by public opinion in going on strike against the new machines to furnish newspaper when a nickel or other coin is dropped in the slot, if the machines prove to be a success. But it is likely that it would be more trouble to put the money in the slot and wait for the paper than to have it thrust upon you by a boy who has the change ready in his nimble fingers, and the American public never goes to any unnecessary trouble. On the whole it is probable that the newboys will be able to hold the field, and it will not be necessary for him to combine to "smash the machine."

At the meeting of the Democratic national committee in New York yesterday Calvin S. Brice, the Ohio Senator from New York, reiterated his former declaration that he did not desire to be considered a candidate for election as chairman. Well, we should hope not. His ante-convention antics were not of a sort to nourish a desire on his part, or that of the party for his continuance as chairman. But, like Clarkson, he is going to be free in advising the new chairman! The parallel is not quite complete, because Clarkson ate his crow quickly and actually had the assurance to say he wanted still to be chairman.

There is great joy to one's soul and continuing humor sometimes in quotation marks. We know of a reputable paper, whose chief proprietor has a "quoted" military title (which fact should make the said paper modest), which regularly speaks of candidate Stevenson as "General" Stevenson. Oh, it is awfully funny—just everlastingly awfully funny, and it is a knock-down argument, too. When one "general" goes to calling another man "general"—well, it is a dual man who can't see what a despicable character he is.

EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY was very much in evidence at the Democratic National Committee meeting yesterday. He did not want the crown of chairman, but he showed he had clear ideas, as usual, as to what ought to be done. What he suggested went, and went by acclamation, so to say. The Democrats seem to recognize merit of the Whitney sort, when it has proved itself so conspicuously. The Democratic campaign promises to have a good deal of Whitney in it.

CONGRESS shows a disposition to sustain the President in his demand for fair treatment from Canada. The House has passed a bill providing, in brief, that when Canada discriminates against our vessels, the matter of tolls or otherwise, in the use of the Canadian canals, this country shall reciprocate by discriminating against Canadian vessels in the use of our Great St. Marie canal.

In his little speech at the Harmon Democratic club last evening, Mr. Cleveland, if correctly reported, said: "I am very pleased." In the expressive language of that distinguished verbal critic, the late Mr. Polonius, sometime prime minister of the ancient realm of Denmark, "very pleased" is a "vile phrase."

SOME of our brethren of the Democratic press seem actually to be proud of the achievements of the present Congress. But then the Republican papers of a similar sort were proud of the preceding Congress even after the November cyclone. There is really no accounting for tastes.

A cat was born yesterday at Newport, R. I., who enjoys the distinction of being heir to \$7,000,000. It is interesting to speculate what will be the social conditions in this country twenty-one years hence when this boy shall be ready to enter into his possessions.

THE NEWS is the only paper in the city which has condemned the open and notorious gambling carried on at the races.

CONGRESS is repealing the old story and rushing legislation at the usual electric speed of the closing days.

WHAT has become of James G. Blaine?

The Crowded street.

Let me move slowly through the street,
Filled with an ever shifting train,
And the noise of steps that beat
The murmuring walks like autumn rain.

Here fast the fitting figures come!
The mild, the fierce, the stony face;
Some bright with thoughtless smiles, and some
Where secret tears have left their trace.

They pass to toil, to strife, to rest;
To halls in which the feast is spread;
To the dreary where the funeral drum
In silence bids the dead be dead.

And some to happy homes repair,
Where children, pressing cheek to cheek,
With mute carresses shall declare
The tender heart that can not speak.

And some who walk in calmness here,
Shall shoulder as they pass the door
Where one who made their dwelling dear,
His flower, his light, is seen no more.

Youth, with pale cheeks and slender frame,
Among crowds of greatness in their way!
Goest thou to build an early name,
Or early in the task to die?

Keen son of trade, with eager brow,
Who is now fluttering in thy snare?
The day is here when thou shalt know
Or melt the glittering spires in air!

Who of this crowd to-night shall tread
The dance till daylight gleams again?
Who sorrow over the untimely dead?
Who waits in the throng of mortal pain?

Some, famished, shall think how long
The day has been, and open the door
And some, who stand amid the throng,
Shall hide in dens of shame to-night.

Each, where his task or pleasure call,
They pass and heed each other none,
And the mighty throng, who hold them all
In his large love and boundless thought.

These struggling tides of life that seem
In wayward, aimless course to ebb,
And ebbles of the mighty throng are made
That roll to its appointed end.

—William Cullen Bryant.

"SCRAP."

The more cuffs you give a laundryman the better he likes it.

The St. Louis chief of police requires the one thousand Chinese in that city to be photographed.

A street-car line is now being built in Tashkent, the capital of Russian Turkistan.

The Barker for a Gloucester photograph gallery secures trade by yelling: "Now den, getta map 'f yourself to scare yer frens wid."

The mortality among cattle at sea resulting from cruel and inhuman treatment was formerly stated at 16 per cent, while at the present time it is 1 per cent.

At Placencia Bay, Newfoundland, alone, twelve hundred men and women are employed in the fishery. Five hundred is the annual catch, which represents \$150,000 in value.

The young ladies of California, Mo., organized a cooking club, and the young gentlemen, in retaliation, got up a counter and called it the eating club. Reciprocity has been determined on.

The largest return of jewelry made to the tax assessor by any private citizen of Atlanta is a record. The books of the Atlanta tax receivers show a phenomenal increase in the wealth of negroes residing in that city.

As an instance of how waste materials are now utilized, products of combustion from iron furnaces are made to yield solution of ammonia to the amount of about six thousand tons a year, besides a quantity of tar.

England can take a census of its population in a single night, while in the United States we devote a year to it. But in the United States we can dispose of a national election in one day, while England spreads it over the best part of a month.

Dr. Brown of Gite City, Ore., has a banana tree almost grown, also a big tree just beginning to bear. They are planted in large boxes and are kept in the house during the winter months, but the rest of the time they grow in the open air.

Sir Henry Bessemer suggests the substitution of aluminum tokens for bank-notes of small denominations. He says that with the recent progress in the science of metallurgy these tokens could be made in a fashion that would set all the arts of forgery at defiance.

The murderer Blockman, who was executed at Greensboro, N. C., the other day, had the distinction of being hanged with the rope that ended the life of one of the Chicago anarchists on the scaffold. Blockman was the fourth criminal to be strangled by the fatal cord.

Woodburn, Ore., is excited over a cougar that has been seen at the still hour of midnight walking with a couple of her young through the principal streets of that city. Men armed with guns are seen everywhere about the city eagerly looking for the appearance of the ferocious beast.

At a small town in Kent a gentleman employed a carpenter to put up a partition, and had it filled with sawdust to deaden the sound. When it was completed the gentleman called from one side to the carpenter on the other: "Smith, can you hear me?" Smith immediately answered: "No, sir."—London Tit-Bits.

A peculiar accident befell a two-year-old girl at Hope, R. I., on Wednesday. The child was playing about the room in which the cat lay fast asleep on a shelf. Near where the cat lay was a hatchet, and a sudden movement by pussy knocked the hatchet off the shelf so that it struck the child on the face and cut a gash nearly four inches long.

Dr. Emile Levy, who attended the competitor in the recent horse race from Paris to Belfort, gives some interesting particulars in connection with his medical examination of the runner. He carefully noted their height and weight before the contest. After the race the competitors were considerable shorter, while some of them had lost as much as fourteen pounds in weight.

A big whale came ashore at North Beach, Pacific county, on Saturday. He had barnacles on him. The whale was seen by a great many people at the beach. The world's fair commissioner of Washington posted a notice up near the whale, Sunday, to the effect that no one should cut the carcass, as he wished to take it to Chicago. The whale is forty-seven feet six inches long.—Portland Oregonian.

A man living in a suburban hamlet recently went to the general store to buy some potatoes. "How is this?" he asked the storekeeper, "you are asking about double the regular price for potatoes. Haven't you made a mistake?" "Oh, no," cheerfully replied the storekeeper. "You see, I bought them potatoes when they were much dearer than they are now, and of course I can't afford to sell them at the present price."

The story is told of Kittie Halvorsen, one of the Alliance Representatives from Minnesota in the House, that he had no ambition to go to Congress and was on the point of declining the nomination tendered him when one of his opponents came to him and said: "Kittie, I want you to stay in the field so that I can be elected. If you hang on I'll pay your campaign expenses."

"That's good enough for me," said Halvorsen, and he "hung on," and was elected after all.

A water velocipede has been invented by Will Raymond, a Washington boy. It is made of zinc. It has double wheels on each side with a seat between. It is propelled with a crank like a land velocipede. Mr. Raymond has a model and has applied for a patent. E. R. Hawes has just completed one of the velocipedes for Mr. Raymond, and it will be tested in Young's bay in a few days. It is believed a speed of twelve miles per hour can be obtained. It can not be upset, and its occupant is absolutely safe on the water.—Portland Oregonian.

A house, ten miles from Kalah, Ore., owned by an Indian, was struck by lightning the other day, which tore a hole about two feet long and five inches wide in the roof, and passing into the house struck a squaw on the forehead, the following down the body passed into the ground, making two small holes in the floor, one under each foot, one being five or six inches long and about an inch wide, while the other resembled a bullet hole. Both women were torn to pieces, but otherwise her clothing was unharmed. The woman was rendered unconscious, and will always be dead in one day.

THE NEW YORK STORE.

FRIDAY, July 22, 1892.

[Established in 1853.]

Another Big Bargain Benefit.

For To-morrow, Saturday, July 23.

Business for the

BARGAIN COUNTERS.

On Center Counter.

One hundred pieces 12½ figured Bedford Cord, just opened Saturday, bargain price is 6½c.

On West Bargain Counter.

Fifty pieces 29-inch half-Wool Cashmeres and Biges, at calico price, namely, 7c.

On East Bargain Counter.

An unapproachable Towel Bargain. Fifty dozen all-Linen Huck Towels, size 22x40, worth 30c, choice 19c.

On Front Bargain Counter.

One hundred handsomely framed Artotypes, size 16x20, all choice subjects, worth \$2, closing price 71c.

Quick Sale of

FANCY PARASOLS.

Come for your Parasols on Saturday as the lots are limited and we want the room.

All \$1.50 and \$1.25 Fancy Parasols reduced to 98c.

All \$2.25 and \$2.50 Fancy Parasols reduced to \$1.39.

All \$3 and \$3.25 Fancy Parasols reduced to \$1.98.

All \$4.50 and \$5 Fancy Parasols reduced to \$3.19.

To Be Closed Out At Once.

LADIES' HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR.

Choice of 30 dozen Ladies'

fine India Gauze Vests, worth 33c, for 19c.

Choice of 25 dozen fine 2-thread India Gauze Vests, French neck, long and short sleeves, 29c.

Line of Ladies' fine Imported Hose, modes, grays and tans, value 75c, price 50c.

A Great Saturday Offering In

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

All \$2 fine Jungle Cloth and Madras Outing Shirts, reduced to \$1.69.

All \$1.50 fine Cheviot and Oxford Outing Shirts, for Saturday, \$1.19.

One lot 60c Summer Coats, choice 25c.

One lot Seersucker Coats and Vests, \$1 kind, choice 49c.

Buy Your Silk Mitts During

THE GREAT SATURDAY SALE.

We close about 40 dozen Black Silk Mitts, plain and fancy backs, early season's price 35c, at 19c.

Also about 25 dozen fine Silk Mitts, black and colored, early season's price 37½c, at 25c.

One lot finer Mitts, worth at least 50c, will go at 35c.

We Want Room In The

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

We Get It Thus:

All Ladies' \$3.50 Dongola Button Shoes, cloth tops and

patent tips, reduced to \$1.89.

All Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, patent vamps, also cloth tops with patent vamp, reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.49.

We close a lot of Ladies' Beaded House Slippers, with a \$1.50 value for 69c.

Boys' French Calf Button Shoes, plain toe and tip, about 100 pairs of them, were \$2.50, now \$1.98.

150 pairs Misses' patent vamp spring heel Dongolas, reduced from \$2.75 to \$1.89.

All Children's Dongola Oxfords, patent tip and vamp, were \$1.25, now 89c.

Always interesting.

Those Center Aisle Notes.

25c Metal Belts only 18c.

Silver Stick Pins, 10c.

Solid Gold Band Rings, 35c.

8c Bow Knot Stick Pins, 5c.

Children's solid gold Band Rings, 10c.

Gents' 12-inch solid leather Bags, \$1.

Camphor Moth Balls, 5c a box.

Glycerine Toilet Soap, 2c a cake.

Bottle Sweet Bye-and-Bye Perfume, 5c.

Large cake Tar Soap, 4c.

25c bottle Bay Rum, 15c.

60c bottle Raymond's Perfume, 35c.

Lot 98c and \$1.39 all Silk Throws, slightly soiled, 69c.

We again invite you to attend our popular Ice Cream Reception Saturday from 2 p. m. until closing time. Delicious Cream 5c a plate.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

POINTERS Where to buy your

Hats Saturday.

Danbury Leads Them All.



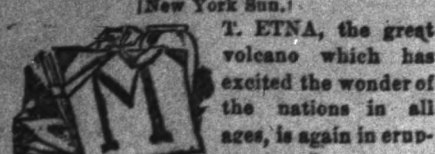
UNLIMITED CHOICE

Of the finest STRAW HATS In our house for 75c.

MT. ETNA IN ERUPTION.

ITS EIGHTY-FIFTH OUTBREAK WITHIN HISTORIC TIMES.

A Stream of Lava Destroyed Vineyards and Villages—Thousands of People Menaced by the Molten River—Former Eruptions.



(New York Sun.)
ETNA, the great volcano which has excited the wonder of the nations for all ages, is again erupting. Its present activity repeats the history of the eighty-four eruptions which have occurred within historic times. Now, as heretofore, earthquakes have preceded and accompanied the outbursts of lava. Loud explosions have been heard. Plumes have opened in the side of the mountain, and lava, issuing from them, is flowing down the gentle slope, following the line of least resistance. Passing below the region of barren rock and scoria, the molten stream is overwhelming the vineyards and villages in its route. The lava has already invaded the town of Nicolosi, half way down the southern slope. This is the place where tourists who ascend Etna to see its wonderful crater and to witness the magnificent eruptions from its summit, usually begin their climb. It is probable that the present eruption has destroyed the favorite path of tourists, and buried or carried away the Casa del Bosco and the Casa Ingles, two huts built on the route, where the animals used in the ascent are foddered and tourists rest while waiting.

There are no mountain slopes in the world so covered with vineyards, farms and villages as those of Mt. Etna. About 300,000 people live on its sides. They have become accustomed to the dangers that always threaten. The richness of the soil, formed of decomposed lava and vegetable mold, has made the slopes of Etna one of the garden spots of the world; and so the people cling to their mountain home, though they do not know how soon they may be driven away. The brief cable dispatches report that a large area of this fertile land has already been overwhelmed, and that thousands of people have been driven from their cottages.

Mt. Etna is on the eastern seaboard of Sicily. It has been the theme of poets and historians, and is often referred to by classical writers. Its height is 10,874 feet. From its summit the sea and country around can be seen a distance of 150 miles, affording one of the most magnificent of prospects. The gently sloping lava which reached the mighty mountain covered a large area, and the road which runs around the lower slopes is eighty-seven miles long. Two cities, Catania and Aci Reale, and sixty-three towns or villages are built around the base or on the slopes.

The picture of Etna shows quite a number of little elevations on the mountain side. They are among the most characteristic features of the volcano. These minor cones, once the outlets of lava, are scattered all over the mountain, and number about six hundred. Many of them being only insignificant mounds.

The first eruption within historic times is believed to have occurred seven centuries before Christ. Twenty eruptions of importance, some of which created great destruction, are recorded as occurring before the Christian era. One of the most disastrous outbursts occurred in 1169. In 1793, when Catania was destroyed in a few minutes and 15,000 people were buried beneath the ruins. It was the day of the feast of St. Agatha, and the cathedral of Catania was crowded with people, all of whom were buried by the overwhelming stream of lava.

The victims included several bishops and forty-four Benedictine monks. A fairly complete record of the eruptions since the Christian era is accessible. One of the most terrible of them occurred in March, 1669, when a heavy rain fell in length upon the side of the mountain a mile from its summit, and the water, descending the steep slopes, began to pour out of a torrent of lava which soon presented a front two miles wide and slowly rolled down the mountain. It especially destroyed Belpasso, a town of eight thousand inhabitants. The torrent continued to flow and a few days later destroyed the town of Mascalucia. Then the lava divided into three streams, destroying seven villages, and it made its way toward Catania. When the lava reached the wall of Catania, which had been raised to a height of fifty feet to protect the city from lava flows, it accumulated against the obstruction until it rose to the top of the wall. Then the fiery cascade poured over the wall, destroying a part of the city. And again, when the lava overthrew 120 feet of the wall and poured through the city until it reached the sea, which it entered in a stream six hundred yards broad and forty feet deep. At first the stream had moved at the rate of five miles in twenty days, but its progress was less rapid as it lost part of its heat, and in the last twenty-three days it moved only two miles. At the lava, entered the sea, the waters began to boil violently, and millions of fish were killed. The volume of lava emitted during this eruption amounted to many millions of tons.

During the eighteenth century quite a number of eruptions occurred, some of great violence, though most of them did little damage. During an eruption in 1832 a number of people were watching the progress of the lava, when the lava at the stream was suddenly blown out as by an explosion of gunpowder. The red-hot mass was hurled in every direction, and a cloud of vapor enveloped everything. Thirty-six people were killed on the spot and twenty survived but a few hours.

In 1832 a party of six English tourists were surprised by a violent eruption. The ascent is only possible in summer, and the tourists were ascending from Nicolosi to witness the sunrise from the summit. As they approached the upper hut, known as Casa Ingles, the eruption commenced to give forth ashes and flames of fire. Suddenly an earthquake shook the mountain and the molten lava in terror. The tourists hastened down the mountain and reached Nicolosi in safety.

Out of the eighty-four eruptions on record a comparatively small number have been of extreme violence, while many have been of a slight and harmless character. Eruptions occurred in 1805, 1808, 1809, 1814, 1815, 1816 and 1820. The most violent of which were those of 1805 and 1820. The outbursts of 1820 destroyed vineyards and farm lands valued at \$250,000.

Mr. Hays says that the general appearance of Etna is very little changed since the time of Strabo, who described the lower slopes as covered with forests and planted grounds. Strabo told how the destructive volcano often utterly destroyed the most fertile soil, admirably adapted for the culture of vines, and also how the upper mountain is bare and covered with ashes, which are buried under snow in winter.

Comparatively few tourists make the ascent of Etna, which is laborious. Those who do undergo the labor, however, feel amply repaid by the glorious view from the top. The ascent is only possible in summer, and June, July and September are the months best adapted for the journey. The tourists, starting from Nicolosi, have a journey of about thirty miles before they reach the summit. The ascent is to be at the summit to see the sun rise, and the climb is made during moonlight nights. The hardest part

of the climb is the approach to the great crater, where the deep ashes are hard to wade through. The weather is always very cold near the top, and tourists are sometimes so benumbed when they reach the crater that the guides cover them with warm shawls for awhile. At the summit the travelers find themselves on the narrow rim of the crater, which is three miles around. The view is unspokeably grand as peak after peak catches the light of the rising sun. Etna being the one great mountain of Sicily, there is nothing to interest the sight. But the most interesting part of the view of the great mountain itself, with its multitude of lesser cones sparkling around its sides, and the zig-zag paths of the different lava streams plainly revealed through the zones of snow and ashes; then forests, and lastly luxuriant cultivation. The joy could usually prevent a prolonged stay at the summit.

Catania, the city at the foot of the mountain from which this picture was taken, has been several times in whole or in part rebuilt from the lava that had destroyed it. The pavements of its streets and the walls of its buildings are all of the lava which was once ejected from one or another of the craters of Mt. Etna.

APPOINTMENT OF SHIRAS.

Mr. Shiras is in the prime of life, and is a broad and able lawyer.—(Pittsburgh Times (Rep.))
Did anybody outside of Pennsylvania ever hear of George Shiras II, LL.D.?—(Louisville Times (Dem.))
The character of his practice indicates that he will be thoroughly fitted for the exalted duties he will be called upon to perform.—(Louisville Post (Dem.))
Justice Shiras was not born in Ohio, but his grandfather was a Presbyterian, which is the next thing to it in President Harrison's opinion.—(Chicago Mail (Ind.))
He is a well-equipped lawyer, whose services have been in much demand throughout western Pennsylvania, and a man of sterling integrity.—(New York Herald (Ind. Dem.))

The selection of Judge Shiras promises to meet with general approval for several reasons. He is a man of ability. He has a clean record. He is not and never has been a politician.—(Chicago Post (Dem.))
The first question of nine-tenths of the voters will be, who the duce is Shiras? And the next query will be as to the connection of this nomination with the Minneapolis convention.—(New York World (Dem.))

The President has nominated Mr. George Shiras, Jr., of Pittsburgh, for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench. This saves us, for the present, at least, from Miller, and we feel thankful for that much.—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.))

In the main his [President Harrison] appointees have had no previous political record, and are often referred to by classical writers. It is a great satisfaction that the country has been spared the infliction upon it, as an associate justice of the Supreme Court, of a man of such a record.—(Detroit Free Press (Dem.))

President Harrison, in selecting a successor to the late Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, has, as in some other judicial nominations, acted independently and apparently on his own judgment of men, and, as in all of them, with most careful regard for the public interest and the dignity of the Federal judiciary.—(Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.))

It is not worth while to waste conjectures as to whether Mr. Shiras's appointment is a concession to Quay or Magee, to the machine or the Mugwumps. It was probably made without particular reference to individuals or factions. Mr. Shiras has always been too big a man in his own right to be the man's man, and his appointment is one that can be unqualifiedly commended upon its own merits, without regard to who may have recommended or opposed it.—(Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.))

The appointment of George Shiras, Jr., of Pittsburgh, is a lawyer of the first repute, and of unblemished private reputation, in the maturity of his intellectual and physical powers. He is a Republican, but a Republican of the older and better sort. He is not an office-hunter, who has made his politics the stepping-stone to preferment. The law has been his mistress, and his mastery of its principles has brought reputation and honor as one of its most successful exponents.—(Philadelphia Record (Dem.))

Col. Isaac Pusey Gray finds the senatorial election very big and interesting. The presidential election.—(Washington Post (Ind.))
Indiana sends the cheering news that she will give an increased Republican majority this year.—(New York Recorder (Rep.))
John Overmeyer, a leading Republican of Indiana, has declared for Cleveland. The Overmeyer family are all level-headed.—(Detroit Free Press (Dem.))

Will Benj. Harrison carry Indiana? That is a question which has inclined to answer negatively just at present.—(Eugene Field in Chicago News-Record.)

There is some doubt as to which of the great parties in Indiana the People's party will support, but there is not much room for doubt that the Republicans will carry the State.—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.))

President Harrison is treating the Blaine men in Indiana as he has treated them everywhere else. He does not recover his senses the State will be as surely Democratic as New York.—(St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Ind.))

Hon. William Dudley Fouke has removed his political perfume from the Republican party. Mr. Fouke will go running down in history as the Indiana man who has the nerve to attempt to introduce a Republican in the "what-are-we-for?" State of Indiana.—(Washington Post (Ind.))

The indications are clear that Mr. Harrison is not in the State, and it is equally clear that Mr. Cleveland can carry his own State. A change of less than 1,500 in Indiana gives that State to Cleveland, and from present appearances a change of 15,000 is more probable than one of only 1,500.—(Milwaukee Journal (Dem.))

The situation in Indiana is enough to alarm the soul of the stolid Benjamin Harrison. With the aid of Dudley and Dudley stripe, and that Mr. Harrison does not object to their methods his present title proves.—(Charleston News and Courier (Dem.))

Up and All Around.—(Chicago News.)

First Sport—Ah! Glad to see you. What are you doing now?

Second Sport—Doing the races.

First Sport—Well, we are in the same line, only the races are doing me!

Conscience.
Yet still there whispers the small voice within.

Heard through Gail's silence, and o'er Gloria's sigh.

Whatever creed be taught or land be trod, Man's conscience is the circle of God.—(Byron.)

CUTTING WESTWARD NOW.

RATES TO DENVER SACRIFICED BY ALL COMPETING LINES.

Sample of Accident Report—To the World's Fair On the Installation Plan—News On the Railway Lines.

The threatened war of rates to Denver on account of the Knights Templars convocation has opened, and before the 3d of next month there will be heavy firing all along the lines. The Santa Fe threw out a line of skirmishers yesterday by making a twelve-dollar rate, and intimating that if need be, the rate will go still lower. The Santa Fe claims that months ago when the convocation was first mentioned competing lines, particularly the Chicago & Alton, went quietly to work and secured contracts with a large number of commodious making such concessions that in reality put the fare at \$12. The result of this was that the Santa Fe could get but little business at the authorized rate, and now it proposes to go out after it. The Burlington and other lines, of course, will feel this, and will have to make a rate that is satisfactory to the knights. While the Chicago & Alton, Lake Erie & Western, Pennsylvania, Big Four and other roads have contracts, they are conditional that the roads will meet any rate or give any terms that may be offered by the other lines, and thus it is likely that the knights will receive better terms than their contracts call for.

Union station officer.
This is a picture of Reese Moore, who has charge of the waiting-rooms in the



Union station at night. He is the proverbial friend of old and young women and children who are traveling alone.

An Accident Report.
When an accident of any kind occurs on a railroad, a blank is filled out and sent to the superintendent. It goes into the minutest details. "Jack," a Pennsylvania dog, was killed a couple of weeks ago, as noted at the time. Yesterday the official report was made on this death as follows:

Date—July 13.
State of Weather—Clear.
Conductor—A. C. Rockwitz.
Fireman—Harry Dean.
Time—7 a. m.
Daylight or dark—Day.
Train—Yard engine 322. Engineer—Thomas Grane. Brakemen—Glover, A. E. Shearer. And by whose fault—Caused by Jack being blind in one eye and carelessness of going on a short cut.
Occupation—All-around railroad. Age—Ten years (estimated). Residence—Pan-Handle. Cause of accident—Caused by the person interred near the yard office. Extent of injuries—Killed. If injured in coupling, was he using coupling stick—Was not. Rail run or not—No. Whistle sounded or not—No. What did he say as to cause of the accident or by whose fault it occurred—He never spoke.

Witness: A. C. Rockwitz.
Additional remarks: I was switching a cut in scale train this a. m. and noticed Jack coming from the yard. He was running on a coupling and I came out and discovered that the cars had passed over and killed him.

THE JACKSON PLACE PAVEMENT.
The prospects for an improvement in the pavement on Jackson Place around the Union depot are not encouraging. The Union Railway Company claims that the pavement should be repaired by the city, as it is used almost exclusively by the public. The city claims that it has been trying for a year to secure control of the street and can not do so, the railway company claiming it as its exclusive and private property. While this contention is going on Jackson Place—a spot that every traveler the moment he arrives in the city sees first—remains full of deep ruts and holes, filled with green soured water, and smelling to the houseboats. The people who are disappointed when the depot was built, but the pavement was worthless, and is now not only unsightly, but dangerous.

A Five-Thousand-Mile Ticket.
St. Louis, July 22.—The Travelers' Protective Association of America, whose headquarters are in St. Louis, started several years ago on a work which now seems likely to bring the desired result. The association proposed to furnish merchants and commercial travelers with a five-thousand-mile interchangeable book that can be

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
IRON AND STEEL
CORRUGATED.—V. CRIMP.—STANDING SEAM.—
GALVANIZED IRON
TIN PLATE
THE CINCINNATI CORRUGATING CO.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES
PIQUA, OHIO.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPHOLIO
GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS.
SAPHOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

used on any of the railroads. A meeting was recently held at Peoria, Ill., at which several roads entered there agreed to the commercial men's scheme. George S. McGraw, the national president of the Travelers' Protective Association, states that his association will at once make arrangements for the formation of a clearing-house such as the roads desire.

Railroad Personals and Paragraphs.
The Nickel Plate has placed an order for 1,000 new box-cars.
F. M. Guthrie, general agent of the Big Four at Milwaukee, is in the city.
George Maxfield, district passenger agent of the Wabash, has gone to St. Louis.

This month the Lake Erie & Western has received twenty new passenger coaches. The Lake Shore is putting down ninety-two steel rails between Elkhart and Chicago.

The Big Four will continue to sell New York tickets at \$15 until the middle of August.

General Manager Barnard, of the Peoria & Eastern, is taking a trip over the road on a hand-car.

Latest indications are that the Illinois Central will control the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul.

Superintendent Wells, of the St. Louis division of the Big Four, has returned from his vacation in Canada.

The Clover Leaf has added three Pullman sleepers to its passenger service between Toledo and St. Louis.

Major Patrick, promoter of the Indianapolis, Rockport & Chattanooga, hopes to have trains running into French Lick by Christmas.

It is believed that the Chicago and Ohio River Passenger Association has been destroyed by the last cut in rates made by the Pennsylvania lines.

An effort is being made to have President Hughes, of the Big Four, interest himself in the proposed Indianapolis, Rockport & Chattanooga railroad.

Receiver Lane, of the Indiana Midland, has succeeded in securing two of the engines (the up by the sheriff, and traffic is resumed on that road.

D. W. Janowitz to-day sent to General Passenger and Ticket Agent Fee, of the Northern Pacific, a magnificent fishing rod of the finest make and the finest timber.

A local company has been formed to enable persons of limited means to attend the World's Fair at Chicago "on the installment plan." A number of local railroad men are interested in the plan.

The Burlington people say that their trains will be running into Yellowstone valley this fall and into Helena by January, 1893. This extension means the construction of several hundred miles of road.

Trans-Missouri lines have refused to authorize a one-fare rate for the round trip for the national convention of the Women's National Temperance Society to be held at Denver from October 26 to November 2.

Santa Fe officials say that they have not abandoned the proposition to make a second-class passenger rate at \$14.70 to California points, but think the matter should be submitted to the directors before the reduction is made.

CHICAGO'S CONFIDENCE.
The howling derisives can not outstep the success of the World's Fair.—(Chicago Globe.)
Let it not be forgotten that, whatever may be the result, the World's Fair is to be a mighty success.—(Chicago News-Record.)
Uncle Sam to Congress—You can not pull down, try hard as you may, but you can't get down, you pull the right way.—(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

No more fawning upon Congress! Chicago is capable of running the World's Fair, and she will do it in the highest style of the art. But she will run it her own way.—(Eugene Field.)

Chicago has "gone down into its jeans" to the extent of nearly \$10 for every man, woman and child in the city in aid of the Columbian Exposition, but if it becomes necessary.—(Chicago Tribune.)

I do not think that Chicago is knocked out. We have got a black eye, but when a man fights with his fists under the rules of the ring he doesn't mind one blow that spins him on to fight harder, and that is what Chicago will do.—(Joseph Medill, editor Chicago Tribune.)

If Congress can not be convinced of the absolute right of the directors to ask for what the servants of Congress have recommended, and for money to discharge obligations created under national authority, then it were better that Chicago should assume the further responsibility and conduct the Fair according to their own ideas, as they must by means of their own contributions.—(Chicago Times.)

The success of the World's Fair has not been seriously menaced. The cloth and reluctance, the haggling and disputing of Congress have not been encouraging or lovely to look upon. But neither these factors nor the others now in sight can make the Columbian Exposition anything less than a huge success. If Congress does grant the appropriation we are all right. If it doesn't we must be all right anyway.—(Chicago News-Record.)

Further pleading should not be thought of. The House has denationalized the World's Fair. It has by a majority of twelve made it a Chicago enterprise. Let it be so. Chicago can do as she has been going, raising money, giving land, contributing the genius of her citizens. The \$15,000,000 has been subscribed and has not been paid for. There is more money in the pockets of her citizens. Reopen the subscription books. Ask the people to subscribe.—(Chicago Mail.)

Chicago is the only city in any nation that has a synonym for pluck and energy in every language spoken on the globe. No amount of discouragement can retard her progress. A serious emergency has arisen, but she will meet it bravely and overcome it in her own intrepid manner, and when the nations of the earth assemble beneath the giant roofs beside the lake in 1893 they will witness in amazement and say "Great is Chicago!" The Nation can claim no part of the triumph, for its representatives have done their best to bring about failure.—(Chicago Post.)

AYER'S PILLS

cure constipation, dyspepsia, jaundice, sick headache.

THE BEST

remedy for all disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

Every Dose Effective

WILEY'S,

98 N. Illinois St.

LET HER GO!

Our cut prices for Saturday will break the record.
Gents' and Boys' Tennis Cloth Shirts only 15c, worth 35c.
50 dozen Gents' Seamless Socks 5c a pair, worth 8c.

40 dozen Gents' Balbriggan Shirts, ribbed neck and pearl buttons, only 25c, worth 50c.
Gents' Laundered Shirts only 45c, worth 75c.
Ladies' Vests at 5c, worth 10c.
Ladies' Fast Black Mitts only 10c a pair.

\$1 Corsets reduced to 75c.
75c Corsets reduced to 48c.
Fans, thousands of them, from 20c up.

Corset Covers at 8c, worth 15c to 25c.
Ladies' Muslin Gowns at 75c, worth \$1.

Millinery Goods, Hats, Flowers and Ribbons almost given away.

Visit our store Saturday or Sunday night for genuine bargains. It will pay you.

W.T. WILEY & CO.,

98 North Illinois Street.



PHELPS BROS.,

73 East Washington Street.

Have received another case of White Flannels at 50c a yard.

Another bale yard wide Brown Sheeting, 21 yards for \$1.

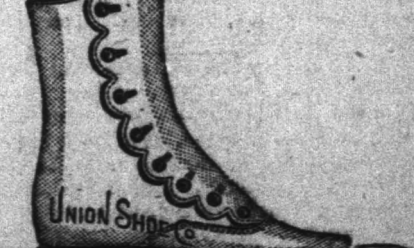
Another case yard wide Bleached Sheeting, 16 yards for \$1.

For to-morrow, Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Red Hose at 20c to 28c. Misses', Children's and Ladies' Seamless Hose at 2 pairs for 25c.

Three spoils best Machine Thread for 10c. Try it, and you will use no other.

PHELPS BROS.,

73 East Washington St.



FRANK BROWN'S

\$3.00 KANGAROO SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

156 E. Washington St.

Third door from Alabama Street.

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THE LAST RACES.

THE GREATEST SLAUGHTER SALE OF THE SEASON.

SELIG'S BAZAAR,

109 and 111 South Illinois Street.

From now until August 15 all our Summer Goods must be sold and will be closed out at and below cost.

50 dozen Boys' Star Waists, laundered and un-laundered, regular price \$1, will go at 49c.

30 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, former price \$1.25, will be sold at 69c.

25 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, former price 75c, go now at 29c.

Gilbert extra wide Mommie Cloth, former price 37½c, price now 12½c.

15 pieces all-Linen Crash 3c, regular value 6½c.

40 dozen Men's Laundered Calico Shirts at 25c, real value 75c.

1 lot Gloria Umbrellas, worth \$1.50, will be sold at 95c.

Remember, bargains in all departments. Goods must be sold before August 15.

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